

# Forward $p+p \rightarrow \pi^0 + X$ Cross- Sections at STAR

G. Rakness representing the STAR Collaboration  
*Indiana University Cyclotron Facility*

Quark Matter 2002 Poster Session

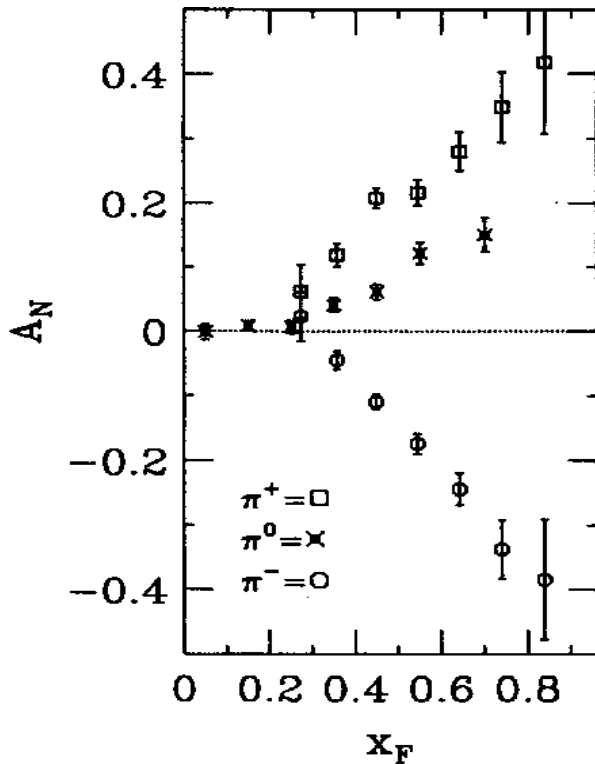
18 July 2002

Nantes, France

# Motivation

## •Spin asymmetries in $\pi^0$ production: $p_{\uparrow} + p \rightarrow \pi + X$

Non-zero  $A_N$  measured in E704 at Fermilab at  $\sqrt{s}=20$  GeV,  $p_T=0.5-2.0$  GeV/c:

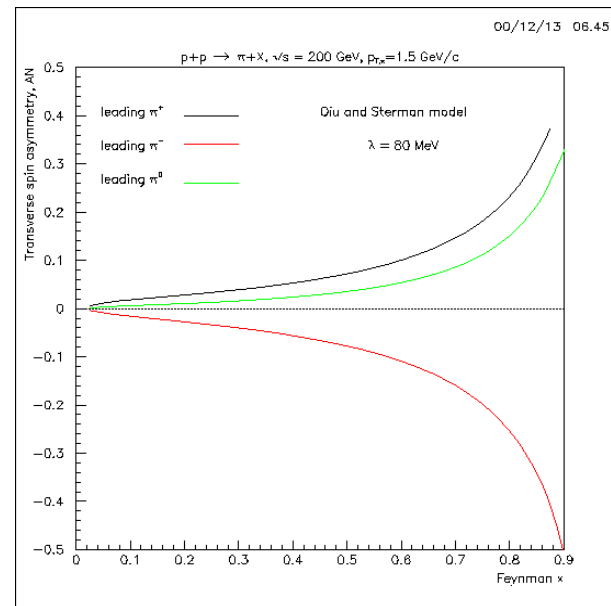


$\pi^0$  - D.L. Adams, et al., Phys. Lett. B261(1991)201.

$\pi^{+/-}$  - D.L. Adams, et al., Phys. Lett. B264(1991)462.

$$A_N = 1/P_{\text{beam}} (\sigma_{\text{up}}(x_F) - \sigma_{\text{dn}}(x_F)) / (\sigma_{\text{up}}(x_F) + \sigma_{\text{dn}}(x_F))$$

Predictions by different theorists expect non-zero  $A_N$  values, attributed to different dynamics, to persist at RHIC energies:  $\sqrt{s}=200$  GeV...



Qiu and Sterman,  
 Phys. Rev. D59  
 (1998) 014004.

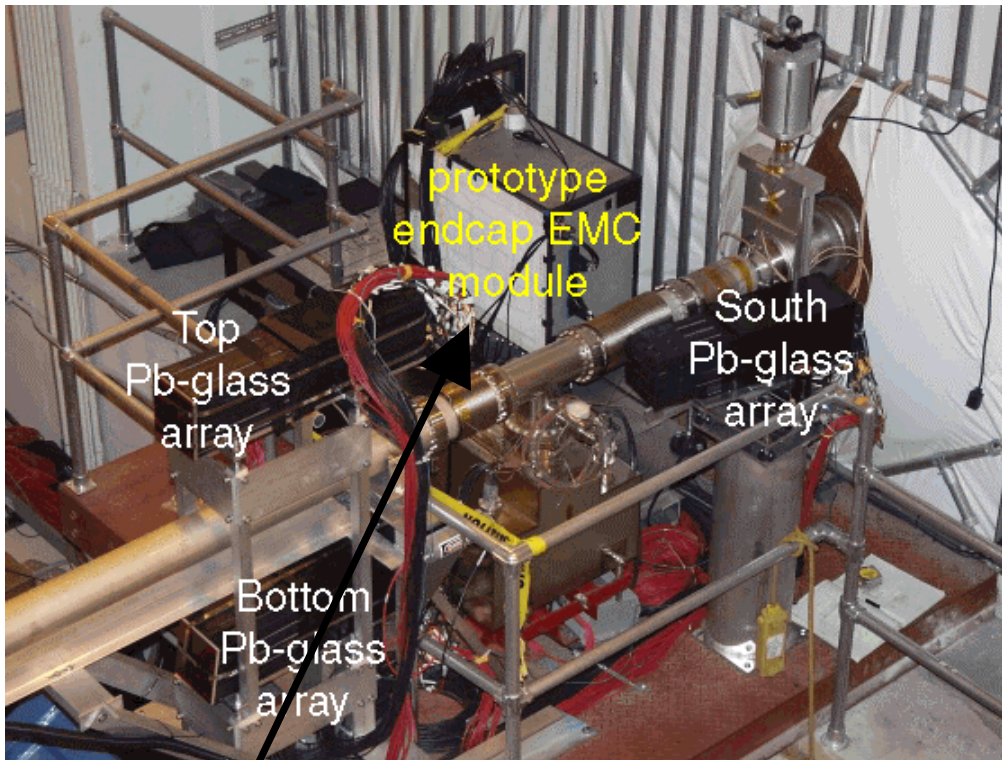
See also:

Anselmino, et al.,  
 hep-ph/9808426;  
 hep-ph/9901442.

Cross section data could help constrain models which describe E704 data...  
 Asymmetry analysis on January 2002 data currently underway...

# Forward $\pi^0$ Detector (FPD)

Located east of STAR detector at  $z=750\text{cm}$ :



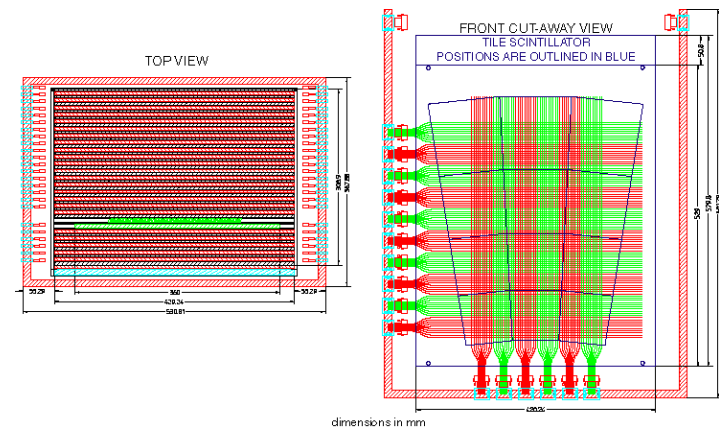
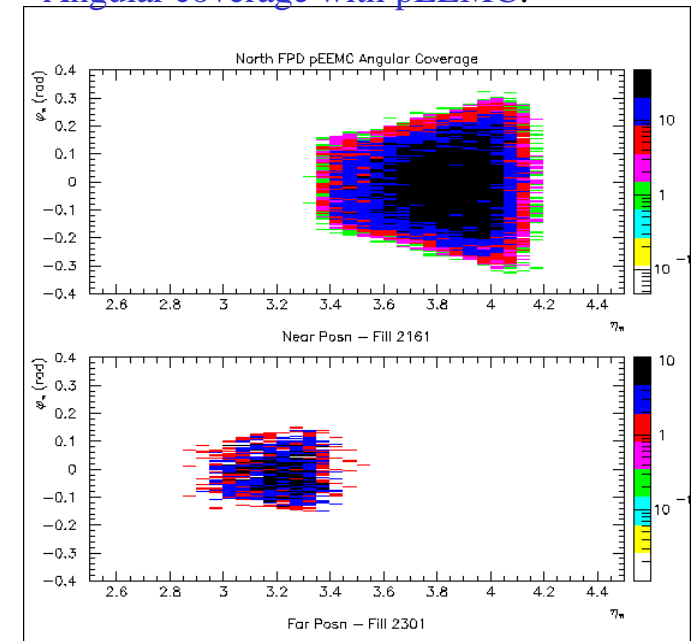
Analysis focus on data from prototype of STAR Endcap Electromagnetic Calorimeter (pEEMC)

$\pi^0$  identification possible with pEEMC:

- 24 layer Pb-scintillator sampling calorimeter (segmented into 12 towers)
- 2 orthogonal planes of finely segmented triangular scintillator strips (Shower-Maximum Detector, or SMD)
- 2 Preshower layers

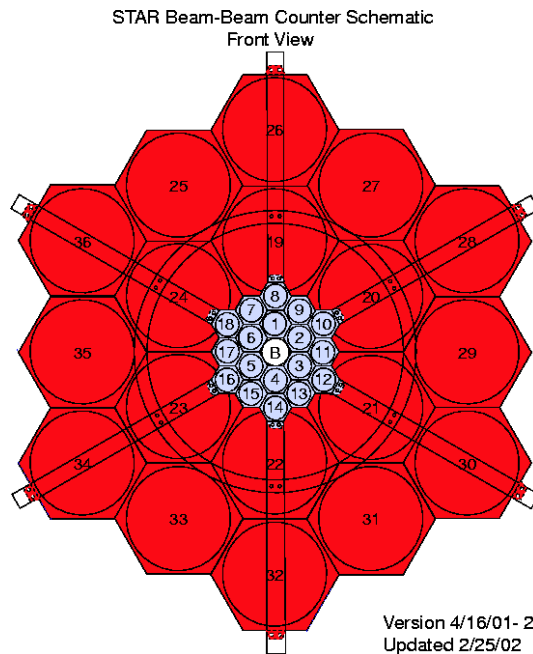
Data collected in “near” and “far” positions...

Angular coverage with pEEMC:



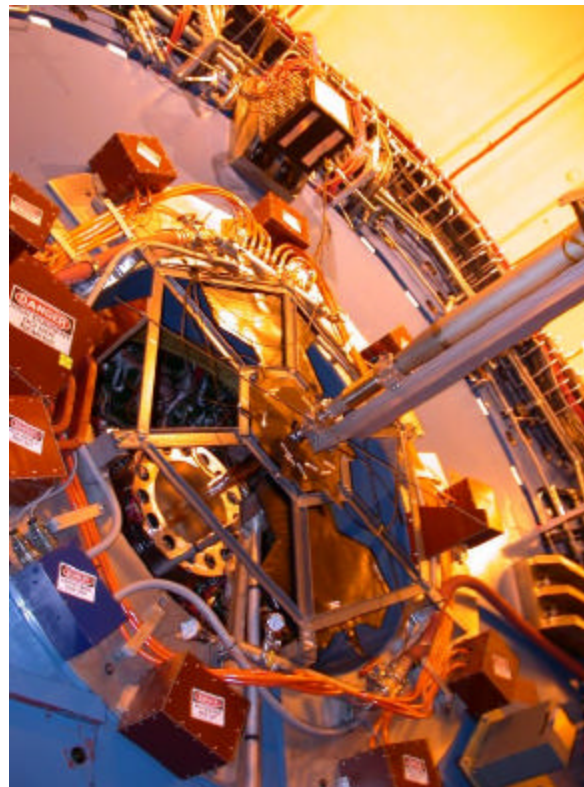
# Beam-Beam Counters

Luminosity normalization performed with  
Beam-Beam Counters (BBC) at STAR...

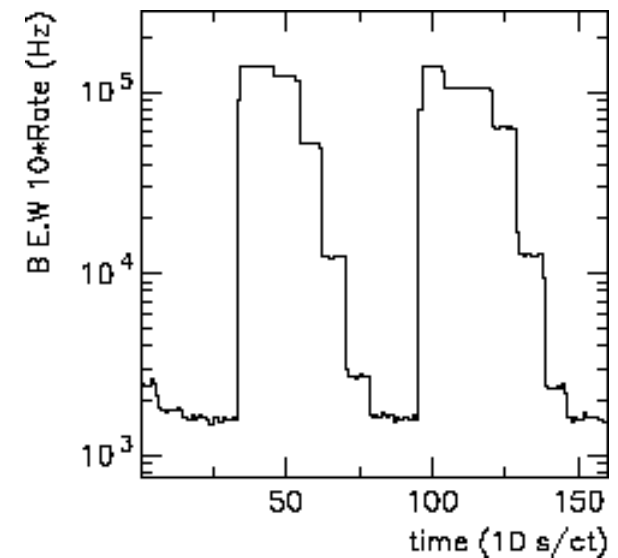


Coincidence between scintillator  
annuli at  $z=\pm 350\text{cm}$  to define  
collision at interaction region...

On the west side of STAR...



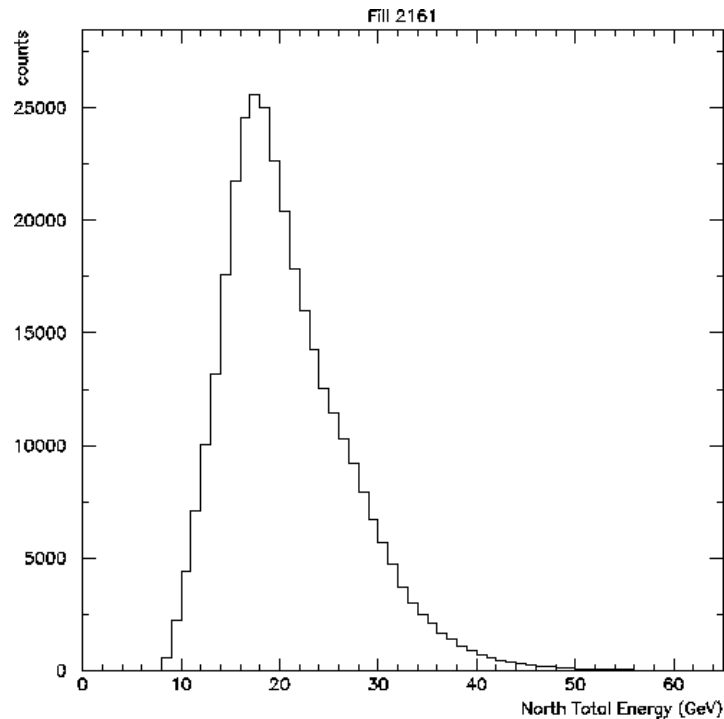
Absolute normalization of  
BBC from transverse scan of  
beams...



BBC coincidence rate during  
van der Meer scan

# Data Selection

- Data collected at STAR during the first polarized proton run at RHIC in January 2002. N.B. These were the first collisions of polarized protons ever seen in a collider...
- Trigger =  $\sim 20$  GeV electron equivalent deposited in pEEMC
- Coincidence condition on BBC counters



Kinematic ranges:

- $\sqrt{s}=200$  GeV
- $x_F=0.3-0.6$
- $\eta=3.0-4.1$

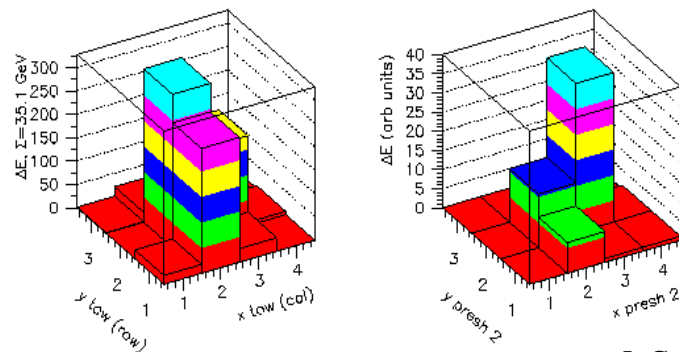
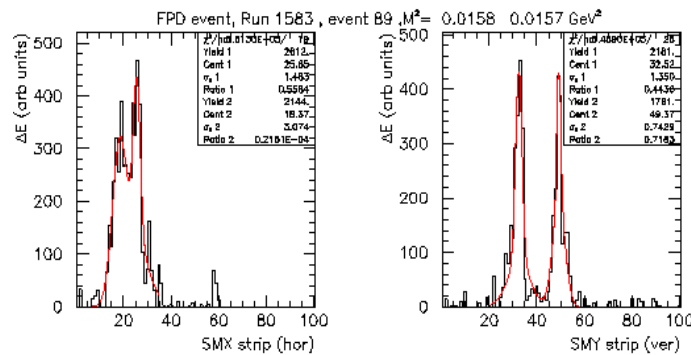
# $\pi^0$ signal extraction

$$M_{\gamma\gamma} = E_{\text{tot}} \sqrt{1-z^2} \sin(\phi_{\gamma\gamma}/2)$$

- $E_{\text{tot}}$  = sum over towers  
( $\delta E/E = 17\%/\sqrt{E}$ )
- $\gamma$  separation from centroid  
separation of two peaks

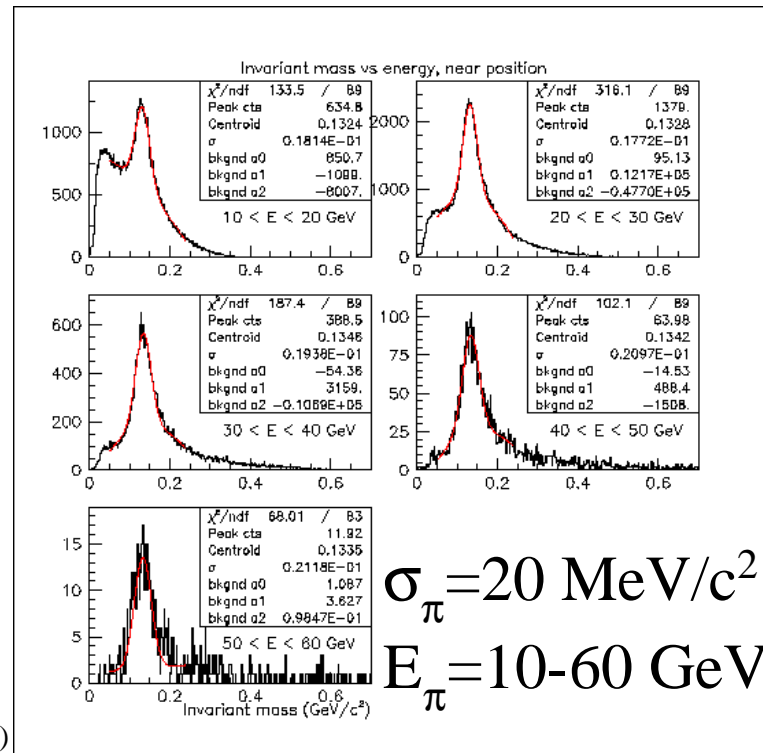
- $z_{\gamma} = |E_1 - E_2|/(E_1 + E_2)$  from relative  
yield in two peaks in SMD profile  
distribution ( $\delta E/E = 30\%/\sqrt{E}$ )
- Assume  $Z_{\text{vertex}} = 750\text{cm}$

## Single event analysis:



L.C. Bland (BNL)

## Results in $\pi^0$ as a function of $E_{\pi}$ :



$\sigma_{\pi} = 20 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for  
 $E_{\pi} = 10\text{-}60 \text{ GeV} \dots$

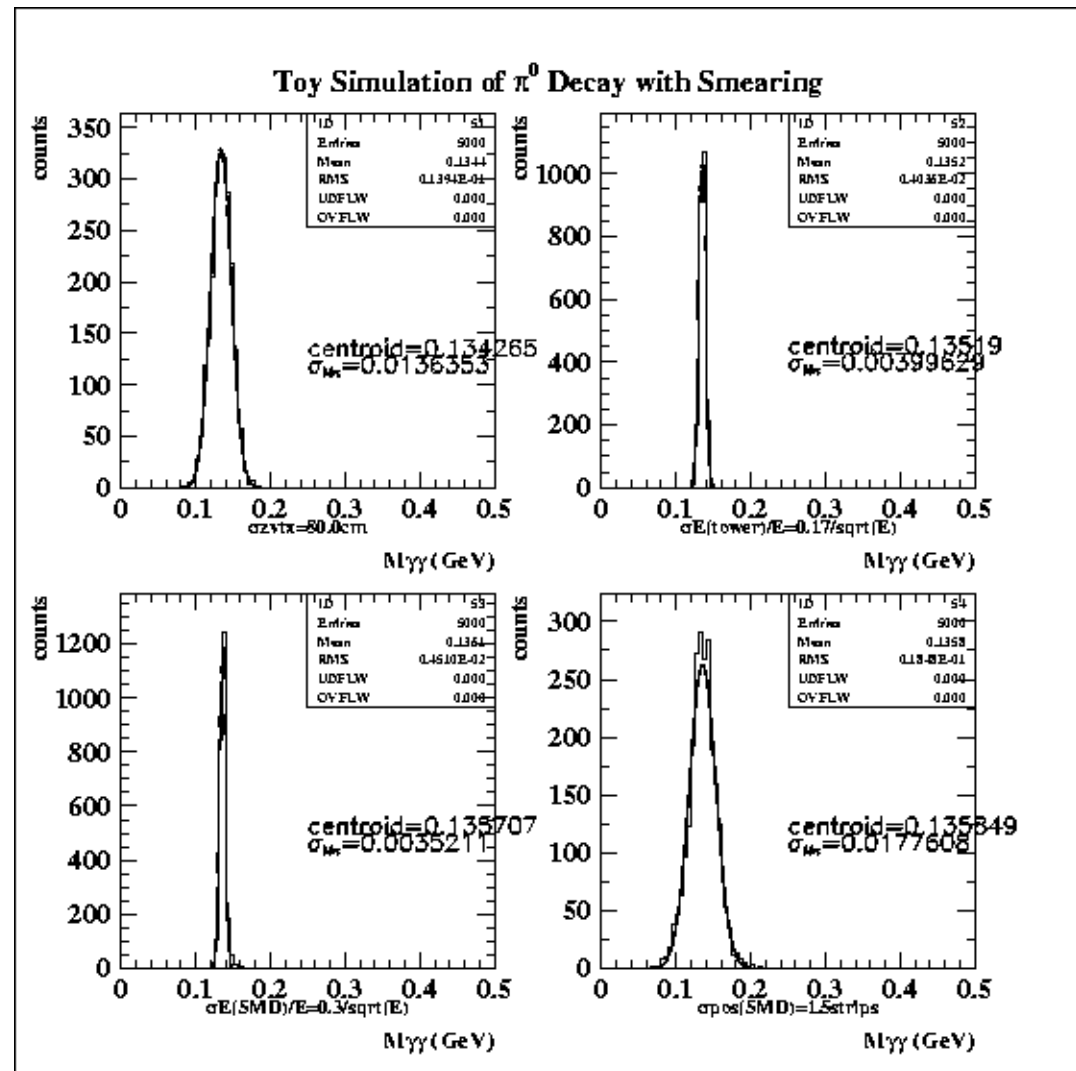


# Effects of Measurement on Mass Resolution

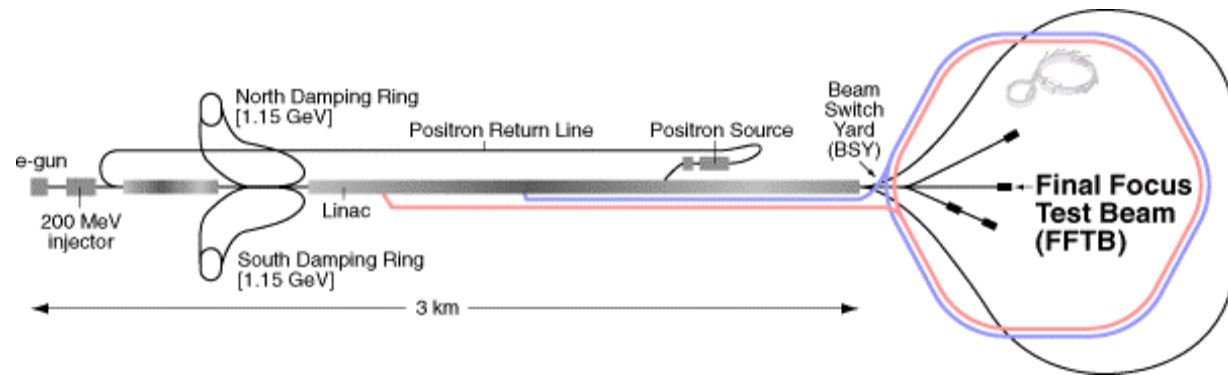
Toy simulation to study effects from the resolution of each aspect of the  $\pi^0$  measurement:

- $Z_{\text{vertex}}$  distribution
- $E_{\text{tot}}$  resolution
- $\gamma 1, \gamma 2$  energy resolution
- $\gamma 1, \gamma 2$  position resolution

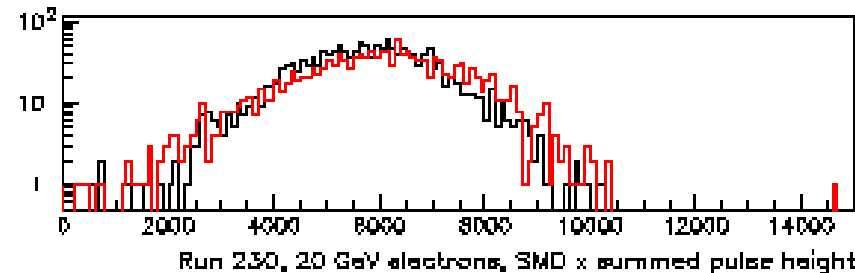
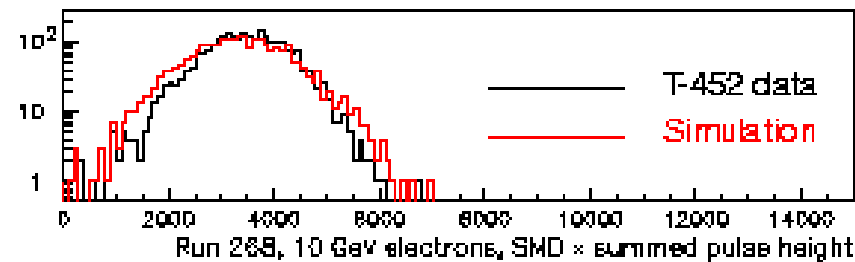
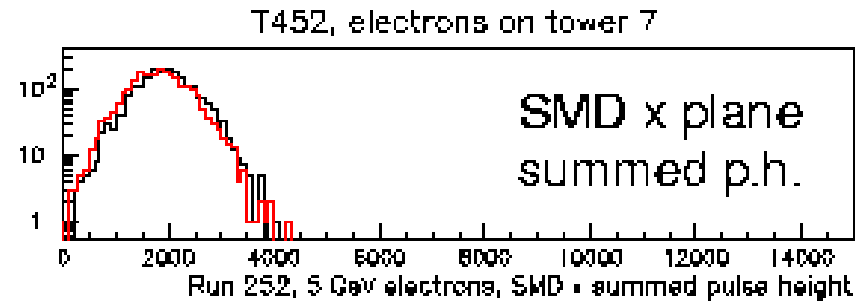
...Resolution driven by measurement of opening angle...



# Simulation of SLAC test beam experiment T-452



Single  $e^-$  incident on pEEMC gives the following response from SMD strips:



- **GEANT model describes detector response**
- **SMD energy resolution**  
 **$dE/E \sim 30\%/\sqrt{E}$**



# Simulation of pEEMC in STAR

**Use simulation for background and efficiency correction...**

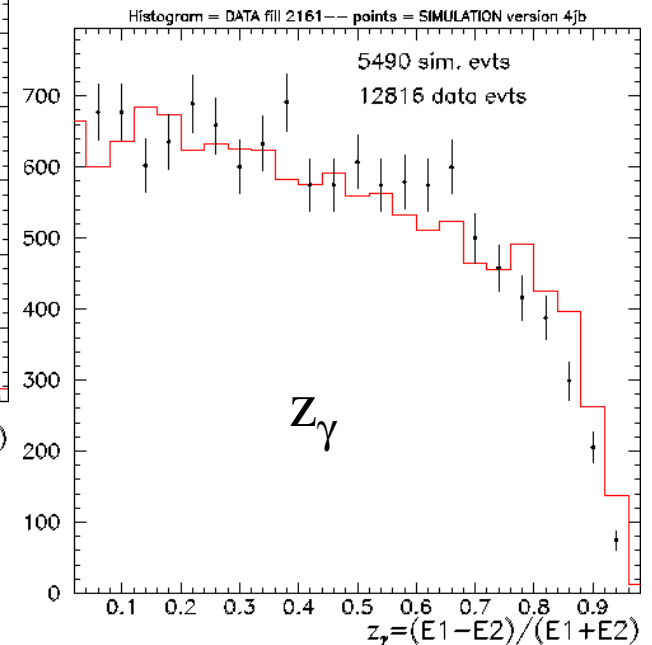
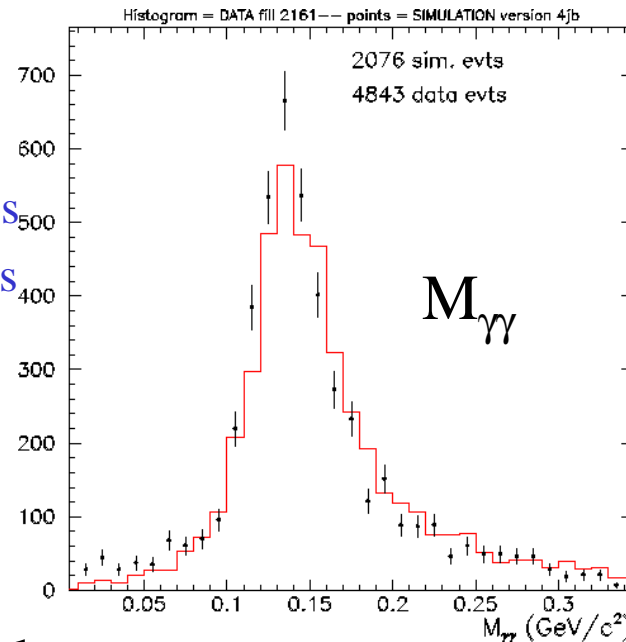
Scheme:

- Events generated with PYTHIA (min bias)
- Events stored if  $>25$  GeV pointing to “box”
- Full PYTHIA record included with events
- GEANT simulation of pEEMC
- Reconstruct using algorithm applied to data

Cuts applied:

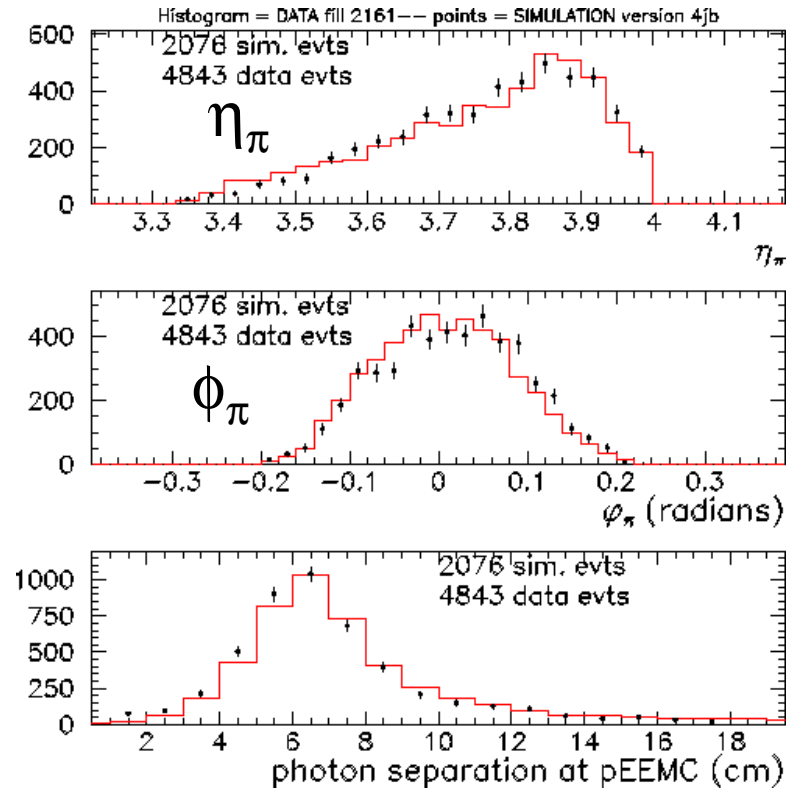
- $E_{\text{tow}} > 31$  GeV
- $13 < \text{SMD-Y centroid} < 90$  strips
- $12 < \text{SMD-X centroid} < 48$  strips
- SMD-X or SMD-Y  $> 1$  peak
- $z_\gamma < 0.3$

- Histogram = data
- Points = simulation norm. to data



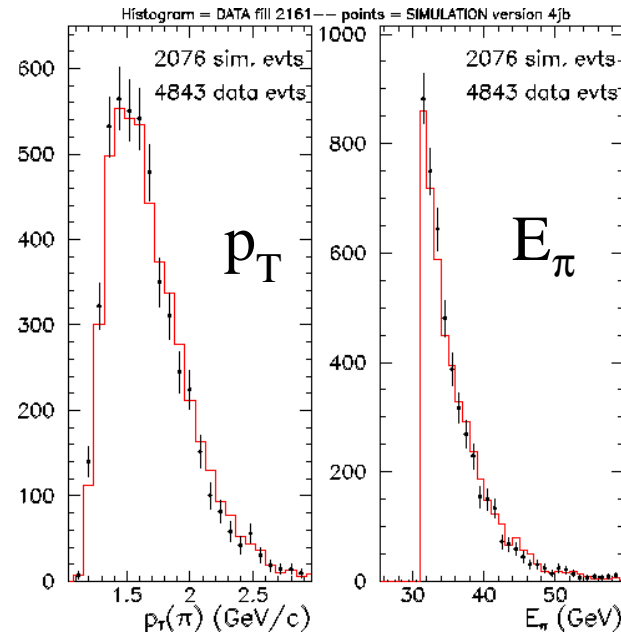
# Simulation of pEEMC (cont.)

Angular variables:



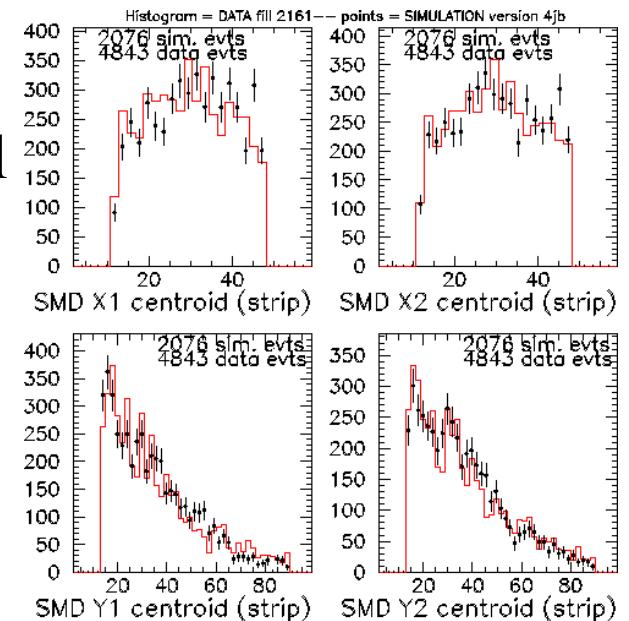
Photon separation at pEEMC

**Simulation describes data and general features understood...**



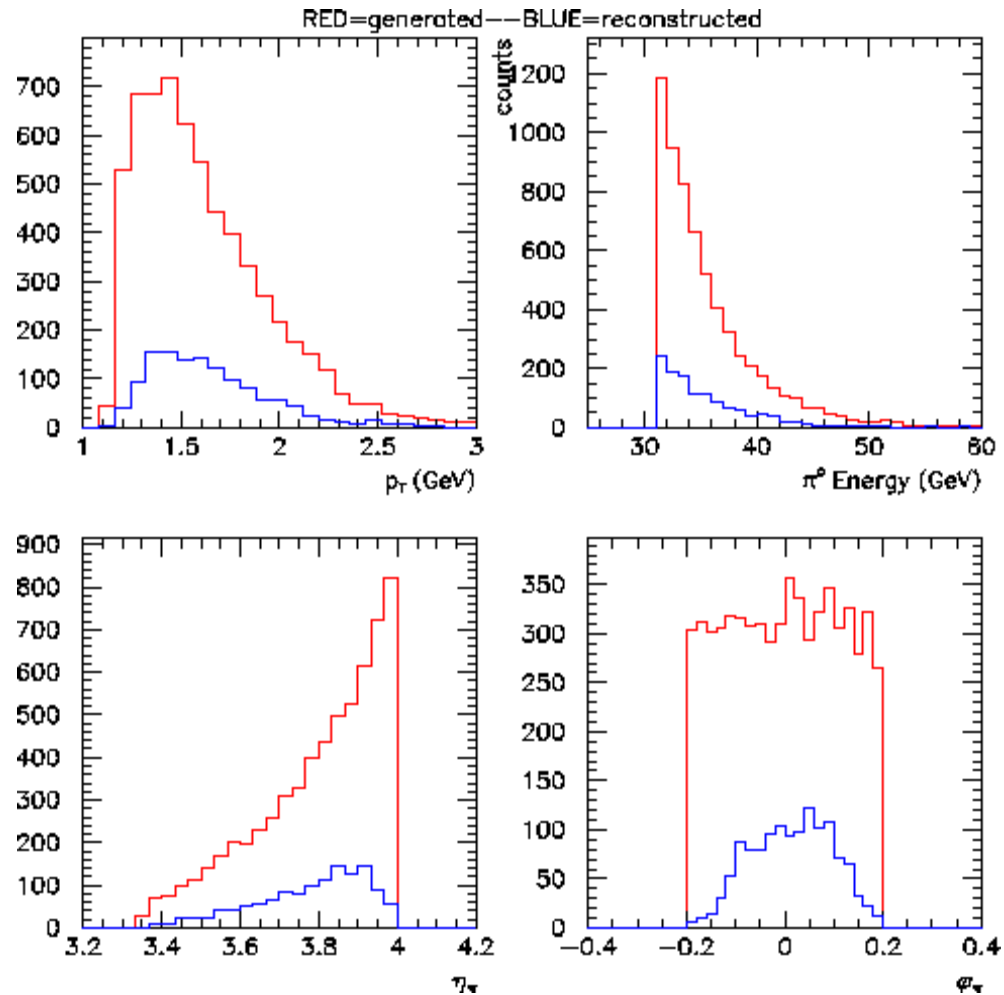
Single photon vertical positions:

horizontal



# Efficiency/Acceptance Correction Performed with Monte Carlo Simulation

- Red=  $\pi^0$  simulated events generated into “box” defined by  $\eta$  and  $\phi$
- Blue=full PYTHIA simulated events reconstructed with identical fit model and cuts as used for data

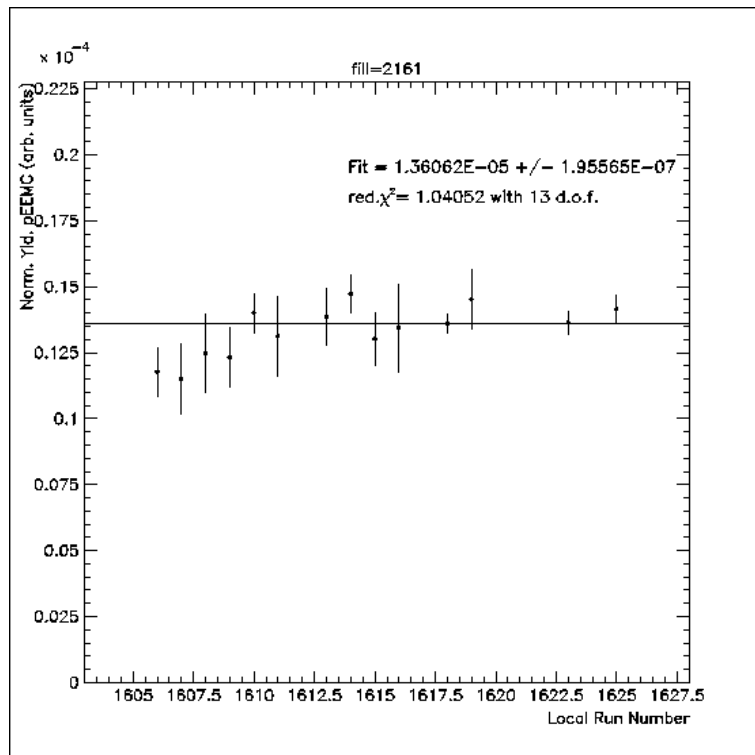


**Correction to be performed simultaneously as a function of  $p_T$  and  $\eta$ ...**

# Yield Stability

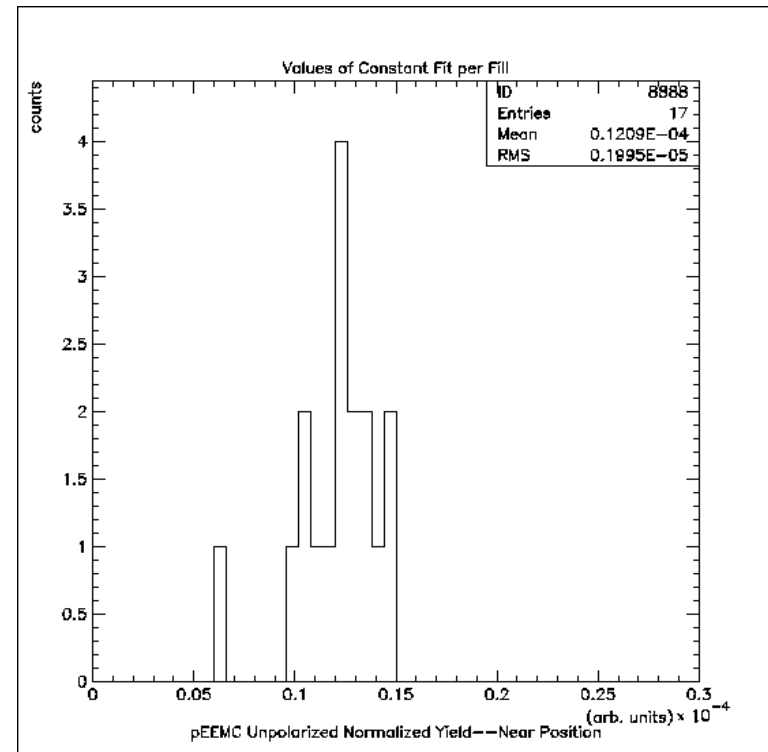
Correct raw yield by BBC  
coincidence rate and live time...

For fill 2161:



... fit a straight line to the  
normalized yield...

Fit normalized yields within  
each fill, and plot the distribution  
of the values of the fits:

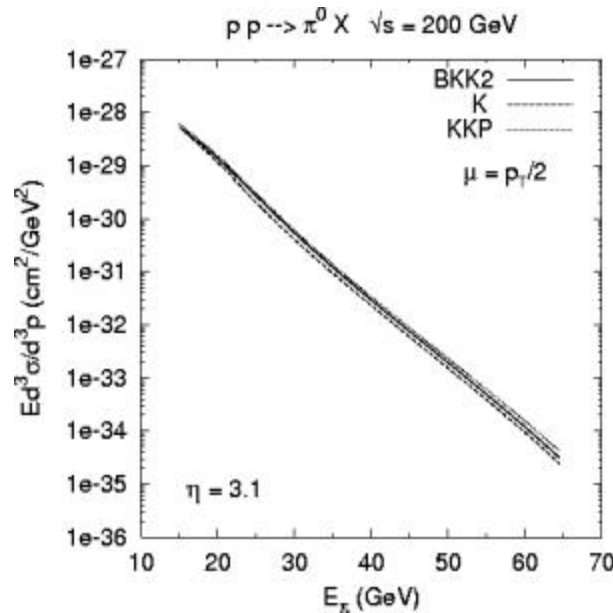


... **$p^0$**  yield stable to RMS/mean~15%

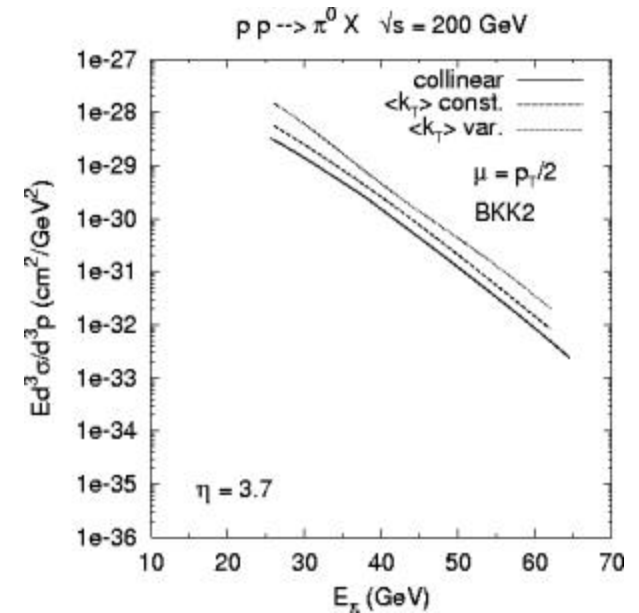
# Perturbative QCD Calculations

M. Anselmino, U. d'Alesio, F. Murgia (private comm.):

Different  
Fragmentation  
Functions:

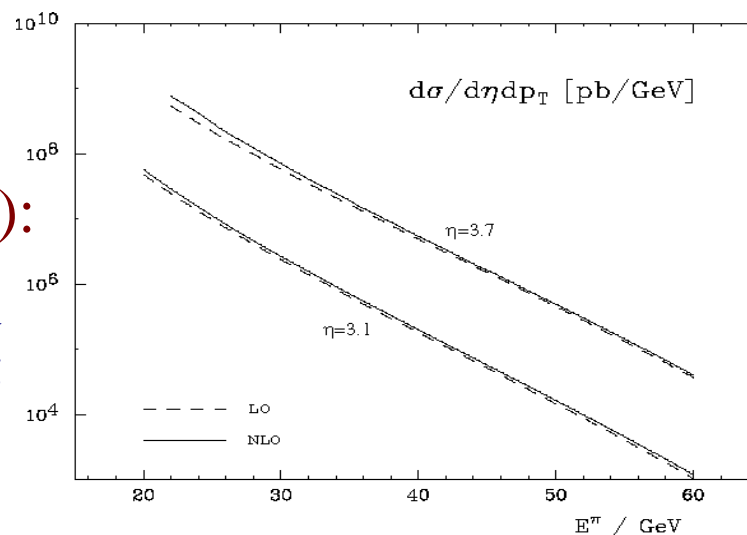


Different  
 $k_{\text{perp}}$ :



W. Vogelsang  
(private comm.):

Leading order and  
Next-to-leading  
order:



Data to be  
compared with  
theoretical pQCD  
calculations...

# Summary:

Well on our way to extracting differential  $p^0$  cross-section...

- Signal extraction—robust
- Lifetime/luminosity correction—yields stable to ~15%

Simulations describe signal and background well:

- Background shape/magnitude—amount of background dependent on  $z_\gamma$  cut, correction to be performed, systematic uncertainty to be estimated

Efficiency/acceptance correction— size of correction dependent on  $z_\gamma$  cut, correction to be performed vs.  $p_T$  and  $\eta$ , syst. uncertainty to be estimated

- Absolute angle uncertainty from beam position monitors from accelerator physicists—transverse position to ~few mm
- Absolute energy scale from  $\pi^0$  mass—effect from uncertainty on absolute knowledge of z-vertex <1%, stability to be determined
- Absolute normalization uncertainty from comparison of van der Meer scan with estimated Beam-Beam Counter acceptance of  $\sigma_{\text{tot}}(\text{pp})$



# Outlook

## •Gluon saturation in heavy nuclei?

A. Dumitru and J. Jalilian-Marian, Phys. Rev. Lett. 89 (2002) 022301.

Naïve picture... neglecting Final State Interactions: Look at ratio of cross sections for forward  $\pi^0$  production in d+Au collisions when the  $\pi^0$  is along the direction of the d beam and when the  $\pi^0$  is along the direction of the Au beam:

$$\text{Au} \rightarrow + \leftarrow \text{d} = \longrightarrow \pi^0 \quad \sigma(\pi^0) \sim q_{\text{Au}}(x_{\text{hi}}) \otimes G_{\text{d}}(x_{\text{lo}})$$

$$\text{d} \rightarrow + \leftarrow \text{Au} = \longrightarrow \pi^0 \quad \sigma(\pi^0) \sim q_{\text{d}}(x_{\text{hi}}) \otimes G_{\text{Au}}(x_{\text{lo}})$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Large-}x \text{ parton} & + & \text{Small-}x \text{ parton} & = & \text{Forward } \pi^0 \\ \text{(quark)} & & \text{(gluon)} & & \end{array}$$

**...Understanding p+p collisions baseline for understanding d+Au collisions in future...**